



Published for the Proprietor by HENRY M. WHITNEY.

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# FINAL NOTICE.

The Eleventh Volume of the HAWAIIAN GAZETTE commenced with the issue of January 6th, 1875. If paid for in advance, or during the month of January, a receipt in full for the year will be given for \$5. Now is the best time to subscribe. We hope to receive many new names to our list.

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO HAWAIIAN PROGRESS.

PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27.

The object for which the natives convened in public meeting on Monday evening is a patriotic one, and should receive the approval and encouragement of all. After a four month's absence, nothing could be more gratifying to King KALAKAUA than a warm-hearted popular welcome by his people. He has been well received wherever he has gone, and it will require no promptings on our part, to secure the same when he returns. It has been suggested that an illumination of the bell-tower and of the parliament house, with a grand torchlight procession of one thousand torches with transparencies, will be the most expensive and yet most showy demonstration that can be gotten up. If the King would consent to receive the people at the illuminated government house, it would add greatly to the popular enthusiasm, and lighten the attractiveness of the scene. We look for His Majesty in the Ship of War Penacola between February 15 and March 1.

The subject alluded to by our correspondent "Fides Achatas," is one which has long attracted the attention of many well-disposed persons, who require but the assistance of concerted action to carry out their benevolent intentions. Never was a society more needed anywhere than one is needed here to check, if it can not prevent, cruelty to animals. From the moment of its organization, its benevolent purposes will draw out the sympathies and contributions of the community as no other object can. Its efficiency, however, must depend on the earnestness of the men who volunteer to become its agents. A few years ago some persons on Maui were moved to prosecute the owners of all horses who allowed them to be used while they had sore backs. For a time the movement seemed to check the cruelty which was then and is still so frequent. Of late years we have heard nothing of these prosecutions, and they have doubtless been abandoned, though the evil continues. Shall such a society be organized?

This Editor of the Pacific Commercial Advertiser, in last week's issue, seizes the opportunity of a stupid letter from a correspondent, who conceals himself behind the signature of "F," to explain that the W. L. Green, Minister for Foreign Affairs, is the same person whose name has been on the licenses of the Empire House and Royal Hotel, and that "the salaries of Ministers are not sufficiently large," so that "the choice of a lawful business is a mere matter of taste, inclination or interest." The editor, however, did not see fit to state at the same time, that Mr. Green's connection with these properties was neither a question of taste, inclination or interest, but simply of duty, they having been placed in his hands, (as is well known to the business people of Honolulu,) as Trustee in one instance, and Executor in the other—duties which, as those who know Mr. Green are aware, he will not shrink from, even at the risk of being subject to the blundering but maliciously-disposed attacks of the Advertiser's anonymous correspondents, or to the more studied and artfully worded explanatory defenses of its notoriously-chivalrous editor.

In the correspondence published in another column concerning Australian trees, is a paragraph stating that "Ceylon Merchants had been greatly surprised at the excellence of Hawaiian coffee," and "purposed visiting the islands to establish manufactories." During last year Col. Rutherford, an English gentleman largely interested in Ceylon and its coffee trade, spent some weeks on Hawaii, examining its coffee districts, and declared that Hawaii not only possessed finer coffee lands but produced a far superior article to Ceylon. It may be through this gentleman's influence that efforts are to be made to develop coffee culture on Hawaii. Be that as it may, there are not less than two hundred thousand acres in Kona and Hamakua, admirably adapted to its cultivation, and it would be wise policy for the large owners of land on that island to give a free lease for ten or twenty years to any capitalists who will establish a coffee plantation there on the scale the business is pursued in Ceylon and Brazil. The example would lead other natives—as well as foreigners—to engage more largely and more skillfully in the business and thus tend to develop an interest which may one day surpass even that of sugar.

### King Kalakaua at the National Theatre in Washington.

The national tribute to a national favorite last night, (Dec. 17,) at the National theatre will enter into historic records as one of the proudest and completest events in the annals of the stage. Never was there before the public a greater popular favorite than Clara Louise Kellogg, and never has there been witnessed a demonstration of respect more grand and beautiful than that shown the incomparable Diva last night. It was not only a national event, signified by the presence of the President of the United States, members of his Cabinet, Justices of the Supreme Court, Senators and Representatives in Congress, officers of the army and navy, distinguished citizens and hundreds of America's noblest and most beautiful women, but it took on the form of an international event, for the orchestra stalls were graced with the official representatives of England, France, Germany, Prussia, Turkey, Russia, Italy, South America, Greece, and for the first time in the history of the stage in this country a kingdom was represented by the presence of

ITS BRITISH SOVEREIGN, attended by his uniformed ministers of State. The theatre was packed and re-packed till it would hold no more, and with an audience more eminent in official dignities, more brilliant in beauty and richness of dress, more distinguished for wealth and successes in the age of the hardest battles for supremacy the world has ever known than ever before, in our land, applauded genies or worshipped at the shrine of art.

The theatre was richly decorated for the

great event. The President's box was ornamented with United States flags and the American coat of arms.

### THE KING'S BOX.

was decorated with the Hawaiian colors and American flags. The balcony was lined with bunting and the flags of different States, and the upper tier was covered with flags. The State of Connecticut, Miss Kellogg's home, and the State of South Carolina, her birthplace, were especially honored in the decorations, while all the States, claiming her as they do as the Princess of American art in song, waved their banners about the theatre and fluttered in the breeze of enthusiasm which greeted all her triumphs. At the close of the Styrienne, "Well I know a pipery child," in the second act, Miss Kellogg was five times recalled, and the enthusiasm of the audience knew no bounds. It was here that she was loaded with floral tributes.

### THE KING AND THE PRESIDENT.

sent her magnificent and fragrant testimonials. The King's vase was one of the most beautiful ever passed over the footlights to an artist. It was made of eucalyptus, poinsett, smilax, borlida, tea sappona, stercia, primroses, and verbenas, all most artistically arranged. The President's offering was a large basket of flowers, most ornamental with lilies, tea roses, eucalyptus, poinsett, smilax and every lovely and choice flower the hot-house affords. Her friends added to the testimonial almost numberless bouquets, all of the richest descriptions. Pail after pail of applause accompanied these gifts. It was the proudest moment yet in the life of Clara Louise Kellogg, for not only her own native land, which she loves so well, but the representatives of nearly every civilized nation of the earth, united in crowning her as the Queen of Music—Washington Republicans.

### Concerning Australian Trees.

We have been favored with the following extracts from a dispatch received by His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs from Geo. N. Oakley, Esq., H. H. M.'s Consul, Melbourne, Victoria, dated December 18th, 1874.

SIR—I have now the pleasure to forward to Your Excellency, package of seeds of the eucalyptus and other suitable trees (1), report of the proceedings of the Zoological and Acclimatization Society of Victoria (2), giving much valuable information respecting the nature and advantages of the eucalyptus varieties; and (3) letter of the Baron Von Mueller respecting the same, which will be found of great interest.

Your Excellency will perceive that the Baron states positively that the eucalyptus has the effect of absorbing the earthy moisture, and consequently would be unsuitable in the Nuanuan Valley. The Baron is also pleased to suggest other varieties of quick growing trees, which would be of greater advantage there.

### TELEGRAMS CONFIRMED BY MAIL LETTERS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED AT THIS PORT, TO THE EFFECT THAT CEYLON MERCHANTS HAD BEEN GREATLY SURPRISED AT THE EXCELLENCE OF SOME SAMPLES OF HAWAIIAN COFFEE EXHIBITED TO THEM; AND THAT THEY PURPOSED VISITING THE ISLANDS TO ESTABLISH MANUFACTORIES.

With reference to the success or otherwise of Malaysian laborers, I have been busily engaged in compiling information; but the evidence I have obtained is exceedingly conflicting. By some Queensland residents I am informed that the experiment of introducing Malaysians has been an entire success, and that they have proved quick, indefatigable workers; but on the other hand the opposite opinion is expressed with equal definiteness, and reports have appeared in the local press that some of them have shown a savage, factious, untamable disposition.

### [ENCLOSURE IN THE ABOVE.]

MELBOURNE, VICTORIA, 1 December 2, 1874.

COSSIE OAKLEY.—It was my intention, dear Consul, to write to you already some days ago, but various unusual engagements have added lately to my departmental work so that I had not much leisure. I am not quite certain whether I sent you the last publication of the Acclimatization Society, which contains notes on many eucalypti. Any how the copy will likely prove useful. The New Zealand Government have undertaken to reprint the former parts in a rearranged whole with this. If it is done I shall be happy to forward some copies to the Hawaiian Government. His Excellency the Minister of Foreign Affairs is right when alluding to the eucalyptus as rapidly devastating moist places. Hence along the water courses which supply the Hawaiian city kinds of trees should be grown. The Arenia, the Australian Wattle Ataria, has proved the best for condensing water on bare rocky grounds and retaining it. Experiments with this, with elms and oaks and a variety of other trees might be made in these experiments. I will be happy to aid as far as Australian species are available for such purpose. I will send again eucalyptus seeds for transmission by next mail, but they would be particularly recommendable for raising hardwood timber quickly in woodless districts of the Hawaiian Empire.

If it is pleasing to you I will from time to time send you publications and seeds such as may be useful to the country whose interests you here so jealously are watching.

With respectful remembrance, (Signed.) FRED. VON MUELLER.

### THE MAIL SERVICE.

Nothing decisive has yet transpired regarding the continuance of the Australasian and American Mail service, though there can be very little doubt that it will be maintained in some shape. Responsible parties in Sydney are ready to take up Hall's contract, and carry it out, whenever the government declares it cancelled; but under some private arrangement with him, it cannot be cancelled before February, 1875. If a new contract is entered into, it will be during February or March. The following paragraph, in the Sydney Morning Herald, is all that we find relating to the mail service:

"The punctuality of the postal time table is this month not only preserved. The mail leaves late, by reason of the late arrival of the incoming boat. But, though, during the present disorganized condition of the service, strict regularity may not always be attainable, the Government of New South Wales and New Zealand are in accord in their resolution to keep this mail route open until a final decision has been come to with regard to a permanent service. Under the contract previously made, the permanent service was to have commenced in February next; and it is necessary for the Government to wait until the contractors to make delivery, before having fresh tenders; for, though the Cyphers has not, on this return voyage to Sydney, done first class service as a despatch mail, she has done a passenger and freight business, which gives additional evidence of the commercial pro-

pects of the line. There can be no doubt whatever that there is a large trade to be done between America and Australia; and the problem to be solved is, whether and to what extent this trade can be made subservient to the support of a mail service."

### The Canadian Reciprocity Treaty.

The announcement is made in the Boston Globe that the Canadian Treaty, if brought up before the Senate, is likely to be defeated, by the combined efforts of New England Senators and some of the Western and Southern Senators. It is argued by them that the treaty is chiefly sought by England to enable her to supply the United States duty free through Canada, and thus monopolize a large share of the American foreign trade. Now it strikes us that this is a very shallow argument; inasmuch as the treaty can be made to limit all entries from Canada to the bona-fide products and manufactures of Canada.

We are further told that a distinguished American statesman "has expressed the opinion that the operation of the treaty would become so oppressive that it would tend to war as the only means of redress; while a still more distinguished apostle of protection has declared that the effect would be ultimately a dissolution of the Union—that the event would not be war, because the tendency of the treaty would be to weaken the power of combination for national defense, and thus prevent a resort to arms."

If such arguments as these, which are really too puritan to receive serious attention, have influence against the treaty, then the power of the protectionists in the American Congress must be almost supreme, and it is full time that the Democratic party gain and exercise a counterpoise influence, which must be beneficial to the nation at large, and tend to relieve the masses from the heavy burden of taxes and high prices that now literally grind them to the dust.

### Cruelty to Animals—How shall it be Prevented?

HONOLULU, JAN. 18th, 1875.

EDITOR OF THE GAZETTE.—SIR: I am glad to see the Advertiser directing attention to one of the greatest, if not the "boresetting sin" of the Hawaiian people—their systematic cruelty and inhuman conduct to their horses. I think you have, as well as your contemporary, written upon this subject before, but no steps have been taken to put a stop to the daily instances of cruelty and oppression that occur in our midst.

An "Act for the prevention," &c., is said to exist, but it has been, and is, practically a "dead letter." No assistance has been derived from it, and no assistance can be expected from the police in this matter, and indeed the action and experience of other countries show us that the only effective method of dealing with the question is by the formation of a society elected from the citizens, independent and empowered to deal with it outside of the police authorities.

In the name of Christianity and humanity, which are both outraged to a frightful extent by a large proportion of the native people and condoned by the non-interference of their foreign teachers and guardians—let us have some such institution established here which will at once commence to sweep away such scenes of ferocious brutality as are constantly before our eyes, and which may not be pretensions in any other country with far less pretensions to civilization than are claimed for Hawaii. The criminal disregard and neglect evinced by the native towards so valuable a beast as is strange as the manner in which they pamper their filthy and abominable curs. Precept and example are not wanting on the part of the foreign population who are humane and thoughtful to a degree of their fourfooted friends, and if such people can't be led they must be driven from their place amongst the brute creation by the energetic action of a "society for the prevention of cruelty to animals." There are none too high or too low to help this matter forward.

"The quality of mercy is not strained, it droppeth as the gentle dew from heaven, upon the lowly wretch." It should commend itself to the clergy as well as the lay portion of the community, and the pulpit could have few nobler themes than may be drawn from "Man's inhumanity to man," and brute.

I think it is hardly necessary in this to cite examples, or point to individual cases of cruelty. I shudder as I think of some that I have seen, which almost "makes me waver in my faith, and hold opinion with Pythagoras that the souls of animals infuse themselves into the trunks of men"—festerous fens, naked under a noontday sun; poor creatures with fetid blood and matter running in streams from beneath their saddles and down their quivering flanks, above which sits probably 200 lbs. of "Darwinism," urging the poor martyr to a hand gallop for perhaps a day together, to turn a dirt for the road side or on an arid plain for a few hours ere it will again be required to undergo the tortures of Orestes; decrepit weaklings, the offspring of neglect and ill usage bestridden by huge mountains of flesh, in the proportion of 300 to 500 lbs. of horse to 150 to 200 lbs. of "flesh"; vehicles crowded, drawn by an "apology"; Rosinantes so laden with fire-wood, bananas, &c., that another straw would surely break their backs; let out for hire and galloped from morn to night without food or water, girth galled, sore backed, lame, and some that would inflict a lasting degradation upon the proprietor of any tanyard they were seen to enter. Who will take the lead in the formation of such a society? here is work indeed for such a one, and I am mistaken if the foreign population do not liberally provide the necessary funds. I would suggest a few of the duties that should be undertaken:—

- 1st. The prosecution of all persons native or foreign riding or driving horses with scores of any description, particularly on the look.
- 2nd. All owners of overloaded vehicles.
- 3rd. The search for decrepit and useless animals, and their destruction.
- 4th. The examination of all horses owned by the native liveries.
- 5th. A careful watch held over those suspected of ill-treating or depriving their animals of proper sustenance.
- 6th. The overloading of pack animals.

I was told only the other day by a friend of mine who hired a horse from a native, that the beast being saddled and brought to him, he mounted and proceeded on his journey, shortly coming to a swollen creek he prepared to ford it when, as he graphically described the occurrence, "I took off the saddle and the whole back of the horse came off with it!" This, Sir, is no far-fetched or isolated case.

I do hope that yourself and your contemporary will follow up this matter until something is done to eradicate the growing evil, and that abler hands than mine will lay hold and lay

on, until a "society for the prevention of cruelty to animals" shall become an accomplished fact in Honolulu.

The importance of the subject will I trust be my apology for these lengthy remarks.

Yours, &c. "FIDES ACHATAS."

### Temperance vs. Teetotalism.

Mr. MORRIS.—A communication in the P. C. Advertiser of the 23rd inst, signed "M," brings once more into discussion the subject indicated in the caption above.

An address for teetotalism, pure and simple, I find my views greatly sustained by the consideration that the conference cited by "M," came to the following resolution: "That the Conference, while not questioning the conscientiousness of many who do not feel free to abstain from all intoxicating drinks as beverages, is convinced that already much good has accrued from such abstinence, and that if abstinence were more generally observed, it would be their way to adopt it, the cause of temperance would be thereby greatly promoted."

The result has already accrued from abstinence, is a quite sufficient reason for us to regard it as a Christian duty to abstain, on St. Paul's ground, that "it must make any brother to offend, I will not meat with the world stand-by him." Another consideration with me is, that from the ranks of moderate drinkers all the drunkards are recruited. Does not this prove the danger of moderate drinking? And while it may be conceded that some few do practice drinking and do not become absolute drunkards, their influence and example are hurtful, in that weaker wills are encouraged thereby to their destruction.

And for this reason, the reasoning of the Times I regard as fallacious and of a dangerous tendency. It says, "that great numbers of persons who now consume alcoholic drinks would be better without them, that still greater numbers, though not guilty of intemperance, drink far more than they need, and that the abuse of such drinks by still larger numbers, is the most frightful source of misery in this country, are truths which cannot be too frequently urged."

Now, for the sake of these "multitudes," it would seem the duty of every one who sees the danger, and who knows the power of example, to abstain wholly from his own sake and for their's. Can Christian charity, or Christian principle, do less? "Wine and strong drink form another caste in which millions of men have flung themselves and destroyed both body and soul. Here the object of change is more apparent than in the other forms of sensuality, because there is less secrecy. The candid man in open space, where all men can see him. Law is rebuffed and savagery is burning. Women find their gauds in it. Christianity sweep their robes through it. Respectability uses it to hush its besetters. In many regions of this country it is a highly respectable custom. Yet every year sixty thousand persons in this country die of intemperance; and when we think of the blessed life that life is want and misery, of children in despair, of wives bruised and blotted out, of children disgraced, of homes filled, of crimes committed through its influence, of industry extinguished, and of disease engendered, and remember that this has been about thirty years, we will be paid for with the knowledge, what are we to think of the men who still press into the fire? Have they any more sense than the moths? It is almost enough to shake a man's faith in immortality to learn that he belongs to a race that manifests no little sense, and such hopeless recklessness."

### By Australasia.

The Cyphers we have Sydney papers to Dec. 23. From our exchange we glean the following items: The New South Wales government has been defeated, and Parliament dissolved. Thoroughly unexpected was this sudden collapse, for neither Government nor Opposition had the least suspicion, until within a minute or two of the dissolution, that a political crisis was likely to arise. Last week Mr. Chamber moved a resolution for the House to go into committee to consider the merits of the Governor to the Executive upon the petition in favor of the release of prisoner. This minute was laid on the table by the House by the Colonial Secretary at the close of last session. Now, the resolution of Mr. Chamber was in itself harmless enough, but the hon. member in moving it was so violent towards the Governor that the Government had no alternative than to accept it as a motion of censure. And indeed the Government would have been wanting in their duty had they failed to protest against the use of such language as applied to the representative of the Queen. And so Mr. Chamber, in the course of the debate, informed the House that it was his intention to accept the motion as one of censure in the event of its being carried. After occupying two days, the motion was carried by a majority of two, amid the cheers and yells, and cries of "Go to the country" of the Opposition. The House then went into committee, and after a short but emphatic protest from the Colonial Secretary, a resolution censuring the Governor and the Government was carried by twenty-eight to twenty-seven, though upon its adoption by the House being moved, the numbers being equal it was negatived by the casting vote of the Speaker. Mr. Parker thereupon immediately moved the adjournment of the House, and on the following day the prorogation of Parliament to December 29th was officially announced in the Government Gazette.

The Hoskins are drawing crowded houses at the "Victoria theater" by the legitimate drama—an event upon which the Sydney people seem to be congratulated, as it evinces an improvement in their theatrical predilections. The Darrells are still at the Queen's, doing a good "bit."

Madame Anna Bishop has been only fairly supported; certainly not as well as the merits of the very charming and gifted artist deserve. Her voice appears to be as fresh and sweet as ever, and in the old ballad "Home, sweet Home," never fails to bring loud the house.